

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
CaB	CAHABA SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on low stream terraces. It is loamy throughout, or it has a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the subsoil. The soil dries quickly after rains. Plants are damaged by a lack of moisture during dry periods in summer and fall.
Cc	CALHOUN SILT LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats and in narrow depressional areas on the terrace uplands. It has silt loam surface and subsurface layers and a silty clay loam subsoil. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is slow or very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the surface to about 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are mainly less than 1 percent.
Cf	CALHOUN-BONN AND FOUNTAIN SILT LOAMS	These level, nearly level, or depressional soils are in small areas in the northern part of the parish. Most mapped areas contain both Calhoun and Bonn soils; only a few contain the Fountain soil. All of the soils are loamy throughout the profile. They have low natural fertility. The Bonn soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil, and the Fountain soil contains concentrations of lime in the subsoil. Surface runoff is slow to very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. The soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring; and they have a seasonal high water table within 1.5 to 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Some included soils, in low places, are subject to occasional or frequent flooding. The Calhoun and Fountain soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent.
Cl	Cascilla silt loam, undulating, overflow	This well drained soil is on the flood plain of major streams. Some areas have a repeating pattern of parallel, narrow ridges and swales. The soil is subject to annual flooding. It is loamy and stratified throughout the profile. It has low natural fertility. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.
Co	COMMERCE LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.
Cr	CREVASSE SOILS, OVERFLOW	These level to moderately sloping, excessively drained, sandy soils are on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to annual floods and to scouring and deposition. The soils are sandy throughout the profile. They are rapidly permeable and droughty. However, during November through March, a seasonal high water table is 3.5 to 6 feet below the soil surface.

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De	DEERFORD SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a high or moderately high concentration of sodium salts in the subsoil. This soil is low or medium in fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. However, the soil is droughty in summer and fall. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
DfA	DEERFORD-OLIVIER SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	These level, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. The Deerford soil makes up about 60 percent of the map unit and the Olivier soil about 30 percent. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Deerford soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil, and the Olivier soil has a fragipan in the subsoil. The sodium and the fragipan restrict roots and reduce the amount of moisture available to plants. The soils are very strongly acid to slightly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is slow in the Deerford soil and very slow in the Olivier soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in both soils.
DfB	DEERFORD-OLIVIER SILT LOAMS, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	These very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. The Deerford soil makes up about 60 percent of the map unit and the Olivier soil about 30 percent. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Deerford soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil, and the Olivier soil has a fragipan in the subsoil. The sodium and the fragipan restrict roots and reduce the amount of moisture available to plants. The soils are very strongly acid to slightly acid in the upper 20 inches. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow in the Deerford soil and very slow in the Olivier soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in both soils.
Dn	DEERFORD-VERDUN SILT LOAMS	These nearly level or very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a high content of sodium in the subsoil that restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods during December through April. The soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
DrA	DEXTER VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This level, well drained soil is on natural levees on the alluvial plains of major streams. It is loamy throughout the profile, and is acid in the upper part of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium, and permeability is moderate. Small areas of included soils are subject to occasional flooding.

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DrB	DEXTER VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping or gently sloping, well drained soil is on long, narrow, and convex ridges. It is loamy throughout and has medium fertility. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is low. The seasonal high water table is below a depth of 6 feet.
DuA	DUNDEE-AMAGON COMPLEX, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils are in small areas along Bayou Manchac. About 65 percent of the map unit consists of the somewhat poorly drained Dundee soil, and 35 percent is the poorly drained Amagon soil. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile and strongly acid or medium acid in the upper 20 inches. Natural fertility is moderately low in both soils. Runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately slow or slow. Soils in low places are subject to occasional or frequent flooding. A seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet below the surface in the Dundee soil and 1 to 2 feet below the surface in the Amagon soil during December through April. Both soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Slopes are generally less than 2 percent.
DuB	DUNDEE-AMAGON COMPLEX, UNDULATING	These undulating, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils are on irregular slopes along Bayou Manchac. About 65 percent of the map unit is Dundee soil and 35 percent is the Amagon soil. The Dundee soil is on low ridges and the Amagon soil is in lower positions between the ridges. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile and strongly acid or medium acid in the upper 20 inches. Natural fertility is moderately low in both soils. Runoff is medium on the Dundee soil and slow on the Amagon soil. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. Soils in low places are subject to occasional or frequent flooding. A seasonal high water table is 1.5 to 3.5 feet below the surface in the Dundee soil and 1 to 2 feet below the surface in the Amagon soil during December through April. Both soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Slopes are generally less than 2 percent.
DyB	DUNDEE-TENSAS-SHARKEY COMPLEX, UNDULATING	These undulating soils are in an intricate pattern on short, irregular slopes on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. The somewhat poorly drained Dundee soil makes up about 40 percent of the map unit, the poorly drained Tensas soil about 40 percent, and the poorly drained Sharkey soil about 20 percent. The Dundee and Tensas soils are on low ridges and the Sharkey soil is in lower positions between the ridges. The Dundee soil is loamy throughout, and the Sharkey soil is clayey throughout. The Tensas soil is clayey in the upper part of the profile and loamy in the lower part. Natural fertility is moderately low in the Dundee and Tensas soils and moderately high in the Sharkey soil. Surface runoff is medium on the Dundee soil and slow or very slow on the Sharkey and Tensas soils. Permeability is moderately slow in the Dundee soil and very slow in the Tensas and Sharkey soils. The Tensas and Sharkey soils are subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. All of the soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The Dundee soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil and the Tensas and Sharkey soils have a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.

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En	ESSEN SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on terraces. It formed in loess or loesslike material and is loamy throughout. The soil has a surface layer that is acid or neutral in reaction and a subsoil that is alkaline. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 2.5 or 3.0 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Es	ESSEN AND LAFE SILT LOAMS	These level, somewhat poorly drained soils are in small areas in the northeastern part of the parish. Some mapped areas contain the Essen soil, some contain the Lafe soil, and some contain both soils. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile, and they typically are acid in the surface layer and alkaline in the subsoil. The Lafe soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil that can restrict root development. Natural fertility is low in both soils. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is moderately slow in the Essen soil and very slow in the Lafe soil. Both soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring. They have a seasonal high water table during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil of both soils.
Fn	FOUNTAIN SILT LOAM	This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is only in small areas in the parish. The soil is loamy throughout the profile, and it is neutral or acid in the surface layer and alkaline in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately slow. A seasonal high water table is within 1.5 feet of the surface during December through April. A few included soils, in low places, are subject to occasional flooding. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Fo	FOUNTAIN AND BONN SILT LOAMS	These level or nearly level, poorly drained soils are in small flats or in depressional areas. Some mapped areas contain the Fountain soil, some contain the Bonn soil, and some contain both soils. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Bonn soil contains a high amount of sodium in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low in both soils. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is moderately slow in the Fountain soil and very slow in the Bonn soil. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. The Bonn soil is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil of the Fountain soil and low in the Bonn soil.
Fr	FRED SILT LOAM	This level or nearly level, moderately well drained soil is on small flats. It formed in loesslike material and is loamy throughout. The soil is medium acid to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately slow. A seasonal high water table is 3 to 5 feet below the soil surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.

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Fs	FRED-DEERFORD SILT LOAMS	These level or nearly level, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. The mapped areas are about 55 percent Fred soil and 45 percent Deerford soil. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Deerford soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low in both soils. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is moderately slow in the Fred soil and slow in the Deerford soil. A seasonal high water table is in both soils during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
FvA	CALLOWAY (FREELAND) VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This level, moderately well drained soil is on natural levees of the Amite River and its major tributaries. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil. The upper 20 inches of the profile is very strongly acid to medium acid. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during January through April. A few areas of soils are included in mapping that are subject to occasional flooding.
FvB	CALLOWAY (FREELAND) VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on side slopes of low ridges along the Amite River. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil. The upper 20 inches of the profile is very strongly acid to medium acid. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during January through April.
Je	JEANERETTE SILT LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is quite acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly off the soil surface, and it moves slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Jn	JEANERETTE SILT LOAM, ACID VARIANT	This level, poorly drained soil is in small, concave areas. It has a darkened silt loam surface layer and a subsoil of silty clay loam. The soil is very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is moderately low. Surface runoff is slow, and accumulated water stands for very long periods on this soil. The soil is very wet most of the time. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Jr	JEANERETTE SILT LOAM, LIGHT COLORED VARIANT	This level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats and along drainageways. It is loamy throughout and has medium to moderately low fertility. Soil reaction is medium acid to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Concretions of lime commonly are in the subsoil. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is moderately slow. A seasonal high water table is 1 to 2 feet below the surface during December through April. Included in mapping are many areas that are subject to occasional flooding and a few areas that are subject to frequent flooding. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.

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Jt	JEANERETTE-FROST SILT LOAMS	These level, poorly drained soils are on broad flats and in depressional areas. The Jeanerette soil makes up about 60 percent of the map unit and the Frost soil about 30 percent. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Jeanerette soil has a darkened surface layer, and it has medium fertility. It is medium acid to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches. Concretions of lime commonly are in the subsoil. The Frost soil has low fertility. It is very strongly acid to slightly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Surface runoff is slow or very slow. Permeability is moderately slow or slow. The soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring. Included in mapping are areas of soils that are subject to occasional flooding. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil of both soils.
Jv	JEANERETTE, LIGHT COLORED VARIANT-FROST SILT LOAMS	These level, poorly drained soils are in shallow depressional areas and in natural drainageways. They are in an intricate pattern on the landscape and could not be mapped separately at the scale used. Both soils are loamy, mottled, and grayish throughout the profile. Natural fertility is moderately low or low. The Jeanerette soil has an alkaline subsoil that contains concretions of lime. The Frost soil is very strongly acid to medium acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Surface runoff is slow. The soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring. The seasonal high water table is within 2.5 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Included in mapping are areas of Jeanerette and Frost soils that are subject to occasional flooding. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
La	LAFE SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a high or moderately high concentration of sodium salts in the subsoil. This soil is low or medium in fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. However, the soil is droughty in summer and fall. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Lm	LOAMY ALLUVIAL LAND AND MHOON SOILS, OVERFLOW	These nearly level, loamy soils are on Profit Island. They are subject to frequent flooding and to scouring and deposition. The Mhoon soil is loamy throughout the profile, and the Loamy Alluvial Land soil is stratified throughout. Both soils have high fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is slow in both the Loamy Alluvial Land soil and in the Mhoon soil. These soils have a seasonal high water table within 3 feet of the soil surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the Mhoon soil.
LoA	LORING SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This level, moderately well drained soil formed in loess. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts root development and the amount of water available to plants. The soil is acid and has low or moderately low natural fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move through the upper part of the subsoil at a moderate rate and through the fragipan at a slow rate. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods during December through March.

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LoB	LORING SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on terraces or uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil which restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the upper part of the subsoil at a moderate rate, and they move slowly or moderately slowly through the fragipan. A seasonal high water table perches on the fragipan for short periods. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
LoC2	LORING SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	This gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is in small areas on side slopes. It formed in loess. The soil is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Much of the original surface layer has been lost to erosion. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is rapid. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods during December through March.
LoD2	LORING SILT LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	This moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The soil has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts roots and limits the amount of water available to plants. Much of the original surface layer has been lost to erosion. Surface runoff is rapid. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods during December through March.
Ma	MADE LAND	This miscellaneous land type consists of 2 to 4 feet of soil material that was removed as spoil material in the construction of drainage canals and ditches. The soil material is loamy and strongly acid to moderately alkaline. Natural fertility is generally low to medium. Surface runoff is medium, except in areas where the ridge of spoil has been smoothed with construction equipment.
MeA	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is medium or moderately low. Surface runoff is medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. The seasonal high water table is below a depth of 6 feet or more throughout the year. The shrink-swell potential is low.
MeB	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping to gently sloping, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are medium acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.

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MeD2	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	This moderately sloping, well drained soil is on side slopes on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are neutral to strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
Mh	MHOON SILTY CLAY	This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. It has a clayey surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Soil reaction is slightly acid to mildly alkaline in the surface layer and neutral to moderately alkaline in the subsoil. Natural fertility is generally high. The soil is wet for long periods in winter and spring. It has a seasonal high water table within 3 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Surface runoff is slow. Water enters the soil surface very slowly and moves slowly through the subsoil. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Included in mapping are small areas of soils, in low places, that are subject to occasional flooding. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent.
Mn	MHOON SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. It is loamy, grayish, and mottled throughout. Soil reaction is medium acid to neutral in the surface layer and neutral to moderately alkaline in the subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table within 3 feet of the soil surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Ms	MHOON-SHARKEY COMPLEX	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are on flood plains. The areas are about 65 percent Mhoon soil and 35 percent Sharkey soil. The Mhoon soil is loamy throughout and the Sharkey soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is high. Both soils have a seasonal high water table within 3 feet of the surface during December April. The Sharkey soil has a very high shrink-swell potential and the Mhoon soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. Slopes are dominantly less than 1 percent.
Oc	OCHLOCKONEE FINE SANDY LOAM, OVERFLOW	This well drained soil is on the flood plain of major streams. Some areas have a repeating pattern of parallel, narrow ridges and swales. The soil is subject to annual flooding. It is loamy and stratified throughout the profile. It has low natural fertility. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.
Ola	OLIVIER SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on low ridges and knolls on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts water movement and plant root penetration. Natural fertility is low or medium. Runoff is slow or medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during the winter and spring. Slopes range from 0.5 to 2 percent.



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OlB	OLIVIER SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil formed in loess. It is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Soil reaction is very strongly acid to medium acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
PrB	PROVIDENCE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is mainly in the northeastern part of the parish. It is formed in loess over sandier material. The soil is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that limits roots and the amount of water available to plants. Soil reaction is very strongly acid or strongly acid, and natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium, and permeability is moderately slow. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring.
Sc	SHARKEY CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Sh	SHARKEY SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level or nearly level, poorly drained soil is on flood plains. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Cracks form during dry periods, and they seal over during wet periods. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December to April. Flooding is rare. The soil dries slowly once wetted. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Sk	SHARKEY-TUNICA ASSOCIATION, OVERFLOW	These poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to frequent flooding for brief to very long periods. The Sharkey soil is in swales and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface in both soils during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the Sharkey soil and high in the Tunica soil.

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Sm	SHARKEY-TUNICA CLAYS, OVERFLOW	These poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to frequent flooding for brief to very long periods. The Sharkey soil is in swales and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface in both soils during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the Sharkey soil and high in the Tunica soil.
SmB	SHARKEY-TUNICA CLAYS, UNDULATING	These undulating, poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. The Sharkey soil is in swales and depressions, and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. The surface layers are very sticky when wet. The soils dry slowly once wetted. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. The Sharkey soil, in swales and depressions, is subject to rare flooding. Some small areas are subject to occasional flooding. The Sharkey soil has a very high shrink-swell potential, and the Tunica soil has a high shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.
So	SMOOTHED LAND, DUNDEE AND TENSAS MATERIALS	This map unit consists of leveled and smoothed areas of Dundee, Tensas, and Sharkey soils. In the process of smoothing, 1 to 2 feet of material was removed from the Dundee and Tensas soils, which were on gently convex ridges, and spread over the Sharkey soil, which was in depressions. This land type has a surface layer that ranges from good to poor in tilth and from silt loam to clay in texture. Natural fertility is medium. Runoff is slow, and permeability is slow or very slow.
Sp	SPRINGFIELD SILT LOAM	This level or nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on ridges of the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it has loamy surface and subsurface layers, a clayey subsoil, and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil. Slopes are mostly less than 2 percent.
Sr	SPRINGFIELD-OLIVIER SILT LOAMS	These level or nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils are on broad flats in the southeastern part of the parish. They formed in loesslike material. About 60 percent of the acreage is the Springfield soil, and 30 percent is the Olivier soil. The Springfield soil has loamy surface and subsurface layers, a clayey subsoil, and a loamy underlying material. The Olivier soil is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low in both soils. Surface runoff is slow, and permeability is also slow in both soils. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 2.5 feet of the soil surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is high in the Springfield soil and moderate in the Olivier soil.

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Te	TERRACE ESCARPMENTS	This miscellaneous land type is the escarpments that separate the terraces from the flood plains. It is mostly narrow and steep and cut up by ravines and drainageways. The soil material is mainly loamy. Soil reaction is very strongly acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid.
Tn	TUNICA CLAY	This level, poorly drained, clayey soil is on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. It has a clay surface layer and subsoil and a silty clay loam underlying material. The surface layer is very sticky when wet and has poor tilth. Cracks form in dry periods and seal over in wet periods. Natural fertility is high. This soil is wet for long periods in winter and spring. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. The shrink-swell potential is high in the subsoil.
Ts	TUNICA-SHARKEY CLAYS	These level or nearly level, poorly drained Tunica and Sharkey soils are in a complex pattern on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. Both soils have a clay surface layer and subsoil. The Tunica soil has a loamy underlying material and the Sharkey soil has a clayey underlying material. Natural fertility is high. The soils are wet for long periods in winter and spring. The clay surface layers are very sticky when wet, and they have poor tilth. Permeability is very slow. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high.
Vd	VERDUN SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a high or moderately high concentration of sodium salts in the subsoil. This soil is low or medium in fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. However, the soil is droughty in summer and fall. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Ve	VERDUN-DEERFORD SILT LOAMS	These nearly level or very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soils are in an intricate pattern on the landscape. Both soils are loamy throughout. They have a high content of sodium in the subsoil that restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is slow, and water and air move slowly or very slowly through the subsoil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods during December through April. The soils have a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
Vf	VERDUN-FRED SILT LOAMS	These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained Verdun soils and moderately well drained Fred soils are in a complex pattern on the landscape. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile. The Verdun soil has a high content of sodium in the subsoil that limits root development and the amount of water available to plants. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is very slow in the Verdun soil and moderately slow in the Fred soil. A seasonal high water table is in both soils during December through April. However, the subsoil in the Verdun soil remains dry most of the time. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil of both soils.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Wf	WAVERLY-FALAYA SILT LOAMS, OVERFLOW	These level, poorly drained Waverly soils and somewhat poorly drained Falaya soils are in a complex pattern on the flood plains of most of the streams in the parish except the Mississippi River. They are subject to frequent flooding. The Waverly soil makes up about 60 percent of the map unit, and Falaya soil about 30 percent. Both soils are loamy throughout the profile. They are mainly very strongly acid or strongly acid throughout, and they have low fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Permeability is moderate in the Waverly soil and slow in the Falaya soil. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods during December through April.
Za	ZACHARY SILT LOAM	This level, poorly drained soil is on flats, in depressional areas, and along drainageways. It is flooded frequently. The soil is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is acid in the root zone, and the soil has low natural fertility. Surface runoff is very slow, and permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table about 0.5 to 1.5 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.